The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 827. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 2, No. 40.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A Catholic Journal on the Late Riots.

The following article, which we copy from the Catholic Telegraph, of July 22d, is worthy of a careful reading by every Irish Catholic in the country, as it is calculated to open their eyes as to their duty, and the dangerous political scoundrels, who, taking advantage of their prejudices and of their impetuous nature, use them as tools to do the hellish work from which the leaders, when the hour of action arrives, are very careful to stand aloof. We quote:—

"We take it for granted that our readers have received full particulars of the fearful scenes which took place last week in the city of New York. Murderers, thieves, and rioters of every class have had control, for days, of the metropolis, and the laws, the municipal authorities, and the General Government have been defied and dishonored. We do not intend to refer now to what has taken place, but to the causes which have produced such disreputable effects. How has the riot been set in motion? Who are the cunning but cowardly conspirators who have misled and inflamed the poor working men, and while they kept securely within doors, have sent forth their dupes into the public streets to commit murder? On whose souls is the guilt, on whose hands is the blood of the slaughtered? We have a right to inquire, because though people of various nativity were engaged, yet many of our Catholic countrymen have lost their lives. Who were the political leaders in New York by whom they were seduced into insurrection against the constituted authorities.

In the great anxiety to keep religion and politics apart, which with demagogues is a very important matter, an extreme has been reached, so that many persons think they may do what they please in the political arena without being amenable to the laws of the Church. They have made the political field a free ground for themselves, hedged in with care, and set their sentinels along its lines to see that no one should enter whose conscience was not hardened against any ecclesiastical council. In this way they have effected a total separation between the great dogmas of Faith and the rules which should regulate their action in one of the most important departments of life; they have ignored the intimacy which should exist between the Gospel and social and political action of the citizen. Hence for some time back a certain class of Catholics has denied the right of the Church to interfere in the slightest degree with the license of the politician to say and do what he pleases. We see men on the platform and through the press advocate principles subversive of social order, insulting and threatening "to the Powers that be," and though St. Paul may warn and the church may deprecate their conduct, they have set both at defiance. They shake off responsibility when in their political battle field, and to them the Gospel is something or nothing—a rumor of yesterday—a twice told tale which they cannot condescend to notice.

What is the consequence of this evil teaching—this anxiety to keep the church at a distance? A class of men in whose minds there is no religious spirit—proud, conceited men, clamoring to have their own way in all things, ever ready to insult Bishops, and pouring out from week to week, torrents of defamation on all who do not acknowledge them as their political leaders or coincide in their opinions. These are the men who have made "liberty a cloak for malice," and drove, as at the point of the bayonet, so many of our poor countrymen into the streets of New York to violate the laws of the land, and suffer in death the consequences of their error. The Catholic Church teaches obedience to legitimate authority. Obedience is one of her most cherished precepts. It is the constant theme of her pulpit, because it is dictated by the Saviour, and inspired by the spirit of God. What becomes of a family when the children rise against the parents? What good can a priest confer on the souls of men when he defies ecclesiastical authority? Where are we to look for the spirit of religion and holy peace when the mob rules the city—and what are we to think of the men who, claiming to be Catholics and shouting constantly their profession of faith in the public car, are yet working day and night to exasperate human passion by falsehood and the grossest exaggeration of political events? Such has been the fact in the city of New York. For months have the pioneers of blood been at work urging the people to crime, and all under the hyprocritical name of liberty—of free-speech—of personal independence! Why did they not go into the streets themselves and do the assassin's work, and not take advantage of the impetuosity of character for which our poor countrymen are known, to drive them like cattle to the shambles! It is against these men, these teachers of insubordination and disobedience, that the blood which has been shed will cry out to heaven. In their ears, for many a year, will be the widow's moan and the orphan's cry. Their faith and their works correspond. Their names will be the names of criminals, and every Irish Catholic will have reason to remember them with horror.

Is this a time to encourage disorder? Is this a time for the encouragement and circulation of newspapers which invite to anarchy? Are you not content With the amount of blood—Catholic blood—shed in the streets of New York? Do you want more—more blood? Is this the time for the Pastor of souls to utter treason and sneer at the Government—and to the people who look to him for correct information and who ask for bread—to give them a serpent? Going from door to door to recommend the newspaper which blasphemes the name of Catholic, in which our oath of citizenship is treated as a joke, and obedience to constituted tribunals ridiculed as absurd. "Oh," they say, "this is political life, and the church must not interfere.—We buy and read what papers we please." Do so. Your day will come. The justice of GOD is sure. The disobedience you have encouraged amongst your people will come sooner or later to your own door.—When the Pastor sets the example the laity are fast learners. He sows and he will reap too. This is a truth which only requires time to demonstrate.

The storm has passed away for the present—we hope forever. We know now what would have been the fate of the country had not our army rolled back the cloud of war on the invaders of Pennsylvania.—To every right-minded man, this is a time for counsel, for calm reflection. He can have no difficulty in his choice between order and disorder. The Irish Catholic, in particular, ought to know who are his friends. They are not the Secessionists—they are not the politicians, but the men who love obedience to authority. We appeal, then, to all our Catholic friends to respect law and order, and discourage the insidious traitor and the treacherous newspaper, which pretending to be Catholic does all in his power to mislead body and soul."

The Colored Troops in Charleston Harbor.

Their Bravery Under Fire at Fort Wagner—Scenes in the Hospitals.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

PORT ROYAL July 24, 1863.

Fresh honors crown the colored troops. So fully had their character for bravery and relience been established, that in the recent assault upon Fort Wagner the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts were allowed to lead our veteran troops, nor did they (to their honor be it said) refuse either the lead or their support.

On forming them into line General Strong, who had by his soldierly and kind bearing toward them secured their confidence, raising his stentorian voice, cried out, "Is there a man here who thinks himself unable to sleep in that fort to-night?" The earth rang with the thunder of their "No!" Turning to the color-bearer, he said: "Is there any man to take his place if this brave color-bearer should fall?" With lifting of hands, and leaping, and almost yelling, all through the enthusiastic ranks, came the response, "Yes! Yes!!"

GEN. STRONG'S TESTIMONY.

From Gen. Strong himself, as he lay in the hospital four days afterward, suffering from his ghastly wound, I learned that these men had "had no sleep for three nights, no food since morning, and had marched several miles.' Under cover of darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream of fire, faltering not till the ranks were broken by shot and shell, and in all these severe test, which would have tried even veteran troops, "they fully met my expectations," said the General, "for many of them were killed, wounded, or captured on the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired upon."

SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

The 5th Connecticut, who had honored themselves at Jacksonville co-operating with colored troops supported the 54th in the assault. several of the officers lying in the hospital confirm the testimony of Gen. Strong. The regiment went in 700 strong, and brought off only 360 sound men. Of 17 officers, only 3 came out unhurt. The number of killed I have not learned. About 200 are now lying in our hospital. Some who had prophesied that the colored man would not stand fire, but had finally yielded in his favor, still contended that ghastly wounds and sufferings, with slaughter and death of comrades, would quash all their love of freedom and soldiering, and silence the boast of their friends.

WOUNDED COLORED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

On the second and fourth days after the fight I passed through nearly all the wards of the hospital. On the second day a very large proportion of their wounds had not been dressed, and of course they were very painful. Some lay with shattered legs or arms, or both; others with limbs amputated. Rebel bullets, grape, shells and bayonets have made sad hayoc. Standing amidst a large number, I said: "Well boys, this was not a part of the programme, was it?" "Oh, yes, indeed, we expected to take all that comes," said some. Others said, "Thank God, we went in to live or die."

If out of it and home, how many would enlist again? With bright faces and some raising of even wounded arms or hands, all said, "Oh yes, yes." Some sang out. "Oh, never give it up, till the last Rebel be dead," or "the last brother breaks his chains," or, "if all our people get their freedom, we can afford to die."

Frank Myers from Ohio, whose arm was badly shattered by a shell, said "Oh, I thank God so much for the privilege; I went in to live or die as he pleased." He stood right under the uplifted sword of brave Col. Shaw on the top of the parapet, as he cried, "rush on, rush on, boys!" and then suddenly fell, quickly followed by Myers himself.

No man can pass among these sufferers, so patient, so cheerful hear them express desire for a speedy recovery, first and only, that they may (the almost universal expression) "try it over again;" also their firm conviction that they are soldeirs for Jesus, to help on his war of freedom for all the oppressed, and not be inspired with deepest abhorrence of Slavery and unquenchable desire for the freedom of their race. I have seen much to admire in them as servants, laborers in the field; as the soldiers, in camp, on the battle-field, but never so much in all these relations that is so truely manly, heroic and sublime as exhibited in the furnace fires of war.

NEGRO SYMPATHY.

The sympathy and kind attentions of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday Peter, from a plantation seven miles distant, calling on Gen. Saxton, said: "Gineral, I bro't load of corn from our people for de sogers in de hospital. Some gives two ears, some four, and some more, as dey be able. May de poor wounded sogers have it?" "Yes, yes; I thank them for it," said the General. Men, women and children, by the hundred, have turned ministering angels to their suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, figs, mellons, pies, cakes, kettles of coffee, soup, and numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly evince.

A Record of Inhuman Cruelties.

The editor of the Memphis *Bulletin* has been upon a visit to Nashville, attending a State Convention. He communicates the following to his paper, and he vouches for his informant. It is sickening in detail—horrible in conception, and the wretches who prepetrated the outrages named are not fit for hanging. Some new and exquisite torture should be invented for their especial benefit. Here is the article.

From Col. Robert A. Crawford, of Greene county, Tenn., who is a refugee, and was one of the Vice Presidents of the late Convention at Nashville, we learn the following facts in reference to that beautiful "Switzerland of America," East Tennessee. Col. Crawford has a personal knowledge of some of the facts, having left the scene of enactment quite recently and vouches for the truth of all of them, as his information was obtained from trustworthy persons, and written down on the spot.

THREE BROTHERS MURDERED.

Last summer three young men, brotheres, named Anderson, left their homes in Hawkins county, and attempted to make their way into Kentucky. They were arrested by a squad of Confederate cavalry on Clinch river, about seventy-five miles from Knoxville, shot down, and thrown into the river. Their bodies were found floating in the stream fifteen miles from their own forsaken homes.

THE SCARCITY OF SALT.

In the month of January, 1863 at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by Confederate Commissioners.

Salt was selling at $75 to $100 a sack. The Commissioners declared that the "Tories should have none," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quanity to be distributed in that vicinity. This palpable injustice roused the Union men; they assembled together and determined to siezo their proportion of the salt by force. They did so taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterwards the 65th North Carolina Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Leith, was ordered to Laurel to arrest the offenders.

ARRESTS FOR SEIZING SALT.

L. M. Allen was Colonel of the regiment, but had been suspended for six months for crime and drunkenness. Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became the sufferers. Among those arrested were Joseph Wood, about 60 years of age; David Shelton, 60; James Shelter, 50, Rody Shelter, 45; Elison King, 40; Halen Moore, 40; Wade Moore, 35; Isaich Shelton, 15; Wm. Shelton, 12; Jamas Metcalf, 10; Jasper Channel, 14; Samuel Shelton, 16, and his brother, aged 17, sons of Lifus Shelton—in all, thirteen men and boys. Nearly all of them declared they were innocent, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt. They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

THE EXECUTION.

Col. Allen, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for that purpose. They bade farewell to their wives, daughters, and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the Court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

The poor fellows had proceeded but a few miles, when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain, and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of these five, a file of soldiers were placed with loaded muskets. The terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots.

Old man Wood (60 years of age,) cried out; "For God's sake, men, you are not going to shoot us? If you are going to murder us, give us at least time to pray." Col. Allen was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that Allen had no authority, that Keith was in command; and that there was no time for praying. The order was given to fire; the old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers wavered and hesitated to obey the command. Keith, said, if they did not fire instantly, he would make them change places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, the victims shuddered convulsively, the word was given to fire and the five men fell piercely with rebel bullets. Old man Wood and Shelton were shot in the head, their brains scattered upon the ground, and they died without a struggle. The other three lived only a few minutes.

MURDER OF A BOY OF TWELVE YEARS,

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little Billy Shelton, a mere child, only twelve years old. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and brother," said he, "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He covered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little Billy was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my old father and my three brothers, you have shot me in both arms—I forgive you all this—I can get well. Let me go home to my mother and sisters." What a heart of adamant the man must have who could disregard such an appeal. The little boy was dragged back to the place of the execution; again the terrible word "fire" was given, and he fell dead, eight balls having entered his body. The remaining 3 were murdered in the same manner. Those in whom life was not entirely extinct, the heartless officers dispatched with their pistols.

THE BURIAL.

A hole was then dug, and the thirteen bodies were pitched into it. The grave was scarcely large enough; some of the bodies lay above the ground. A wretch named Sergeant N. B. D. Jay, a Virginian, but attached to a Tennessee company, of the 65th North Carolina Regiment, jumped upon the bleeding bodies and said to some of the men: "Pat Juba for me, while I dance the damned scoundrels down to and through hell." The grave was covered lightly with earth, and the next day when the wives and families of the murdered men heard of their fate, searched for and found their grave, and the hogs had rooted up one man's body and eaten his head off.

TORTURING DEFENSELESS WOMEN.

Capt. Moodey, in charge of a cavalry force, and Col. Thomas, in command of a number of Indians, accompanied Keith's men returned to Laurel, and were instructed to say that the cavalry had taken the prisoners with them to be tried, in accordance with the pledge of Col. Allen. In their progress through the country, many Union men were known to have been killed and scalped by the Indians. Upon the return of Keith and his men to Laurel they began systematically to torture the women of loyal men, to force them to tell where their fathers and husbands were, and what part each had taken in the salt raid. They refused to divulge anything. They were then whipped with hickory switches—many of them till the blood coursed in streams down their persons to the ground; and the men who did this were called soldiers!

KILLING A CONSCRIPT.

On the 13th of Febuary, 1863, a squad of soldiers were sent to conscript James McCollum, of Greene County, Tennessee, a very respectable, industrious man, 30 or 35 years of age. They found him feeding his cattle. When he saw one of them he ran to the back of his barn; others were posted behind the barn, and, without hailing or attempting to arrest him, one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. His three little children who saw it ran to the house and told their mother; she came out wringing her hands in anguish, and screamig with terror and dismay.

The soldiers were sitting upon the fence. They laughed at her agony, and said they had only killed a "d—d Tory." The murdered man was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and was a firm Union man.

GOOD-BYE.

By Rosa E. Loudenback.

Good bye is a word of daily occurrence, but very often used without thought or meaning. When it is used expressively, how many scenes, both pleasant and unpleasant, it brings to our memory. All our associations with those of whom we take leave, come up in a moment; our memory is filled to overflowing, and we feel that now those scenes must close. "But I hope I shall see you again," is called up to give us relief, and we are comforted with the hope that we shall meet again and enjoy each other's society as in days gone by. The father takes leave of the son—the brother the sister—the husband the wife—and finally all those who are bound together by the ties of relationship, whether paternal or affectionate, and then how full of meaning is that word "Good-bye." All that can be wished or desired in our welfare, is meant in it. It embraces whole lectures of advice and instruction; and as we leave we resolve to keep the admonitions given us. Soon we are away, new society and new scenes engage our attention, and they are forgotten. Presently we are guilty of something that is a violation of the precepts given us, and we hear again that "Good-bye." Again we resolve that they shall be remembered, but ere long they are gone, forgotten, unheeded. Not so when death calls our friends to bid us "Good-bye." Then we cling to the term with a kind of holy reverence that fixes it in the memory more lasting and substantial.

"Farewell, farewell, is a solemn sound,
And oft it brings a sigh;
But give to me that sweet old word
That comes from the heart—Good bye."

Who is there that does not mourn some absent friend, and that has not felt a sadness and desolation of heart when parting from a loved one, e'en though for a brief season? Few indeed. Well do we know that in an instant the "silver chord may be loosed, or the golden bowl broken," thus severing the ties of earth forever. Though looking forward to a glad reunion, yet will the painful thought intrude, that, perchance, 'tis a long, a last "Good-bye."—And who can restrain the fast falling tears when parting from cherished friends, to go forth into the wide, wide world, to share in its trials in defense of the "Stars and Stripes!" Though fondly they whisper to us of the time when, in gladness and joy, they will return to the land of their nativity, yet instinctively the heart reverts to the dread uncertainty. But when we can, with unfaltering trust, look to HIM who doeth all things well, and with the eye of faith look beyond the resurrection, 'tis then the bitterness of "Good-bye" is lost.

Dear reader, let us follow the footsteps of Christ; then when our pilgrimage on earth is ended, we will be prepared for the everlasting communion of saints above, where we shall never more say "Good bye."

THE BIBLE.—"Did ye ask me if I had a Bible?" said a poor old widow in London, "did ye ask me if I had a Bible? Thank God I have a Bible! What should I do without my Bible? It was the guide of my youth, and it is the staff of my age. It wounded me and it healed me. It condemned me, and it acquitted me. It showed me I was a sinner, and it led me to the Saviour. It has given me comfort through life, and I trust it will give me hope in death."

☞ He who asks the daughter's hand and gets the father's boots, has the consolation of knowing that his wooing was not bootless.

POETRY.

WHAT THEN?

After the joys of earth,
After its songs and mirth,
After its hours and sight,
After its dreams so bright—
What then?

Only an empty name,
Only a weary frame,
Only a conscious smart,
Only an aching heart.

After this empty name,
After this weary frame,
After this conscious smart,
After this aching heart—
What then?

Only a sad farewell
To a world loved too well;
Only a silent bed,
With the forgotten dead.

After this sad farewell
To a world loved too well;
After this silent bed,
With the forgotten dead—
What then?

FAITH.

"Faith is the polar star
That guides the Christian's way,
Directs his wanderings from afar
To realms of endless day:
It points the course, where'er he roam,
And safely leads the pilgrim home.

"Faith is the rainbow's form
Hung on the brow of heaven,
The glory of the passing storm,
The pledge of mercy given:
It is the bright triumphal arch
Through which the saints to glory march.

"The faith that works by love,
And purifies the heart,
A foretaste of the joys above
To mortals can impart:
It bears us through this earthly strife,
And triumphs in immortal life."

GOOD ADVICE.—We recommend the following lines to young folks especially, for memorizing:

Be firm and be faithful,
Desert not the right;
The brave become bolder,
The darker the night;
Then up and be doing,
The cowards may fail,
Thy DUTY pursuing,
Dare ALL—and prevail!

The Road to Poor Farming.

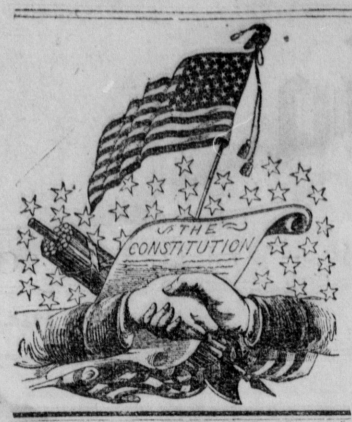
As the road to *poor farming* is not generally understood, though it is crowded with travelers, we throw up the following landmarks, from the Springfield *Republican*, for the common benefit:

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.
2. Hire money to stock your farm.
3. Have no faith in your own business and be alwaws ready to sell out.
4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen, and cheap tools.
5. Feed bog hay and mouldy corn-stalk exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old, rickety wagons and plows.
6. Use the oil of hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grubs.
7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runt, thin in the hams, and pot bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage, animals are safest to breed from that havn't strength to herd.
8. Be cautious about manufacturing manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.
9. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.—*Exchange.*

A SCHWINDLE.—In a letter from York; Pa., to the New York Tribune, describing the horse-stealing and other operations of the rebels in that vicinity, we find there givin the following amusing account of how a German farmer came to grief. The sufferer thus tells his own story:

"Mister ———, he comes to me and says for von tollar he will makes me von Knight of te Golden Schirkles; dat he vil gives me all de signs and grips so ash dat ven de Southern man comes he shall not touch any of mine broperty, but shall get all he vants from te Plack Repoobliceans. So I gives him te von dollar and he gives te grips and signs and says I shall give dem ven te Southern man he comes: he no steal from me. Vell he comes and gets mine horses right away; so I goes out and says Mynheer, I ish Knights Golden Schirkles; I give you te grip, te signs, te bass-words and every tings, so you leave mine horses; ven he says, to hell mit you, and takes mine horses. O, I ish a ruined man! I gives mine tollar for to grips, and it ish nix goot, but it ish so betther as noting at all, for tey shteals from me vorse as any pody else. Oh, it ish one schwindle, and I shall have mine tollar pack for te grips!"

☞ True wisdom consists in knowing one's duty exactly; true piety, in acting what we know.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

The Contest on Morris Island.

Our investment of Fort Wagner is now so close that our sharpshooters, in the rifle-pits newly constructed within two hundred and fifty yards of the rebel works, pick off every man there who shows his head above the parapet. This is the best proof of the actual investment of the place, and it is the usual one in all cases of a successful siege. As to any abandonment of the attack on the fort, such as some copperhead newspaper reporters at New York got up and put in circulation, it is all fudge. The operations against Fort Wagner proceed steadily and surely, and it is only with the greetest difficulty that the rebels can manage to work their guns. So fearful is the shelling of the rebel works by our land and naval forces, that the rebel garrison of Fort Wagner suffers horribly from overcrowding in the suffocating air of the bomb-proofs, and has to be changed every night, to keep the men from sinking.

Our latest advances seem to be much nearer Sumter than was at first reported. Our largest siege guns are mounted about a mile from Fort Sumter. This advance was no doubt made by availing ourselves of the bay lying between Cummings' Point and Fort Johnston, into which a very narrow gut runs. In this bay there is a small island close to Morris Island, on which Gilmore has built a formidable battery, reaching it, of course, by means of boats heavily armed, from the squadron, and working there during the night. Under cover of the guns of this battery our working parties must then have commenced the erection of the new batteries on Morris Island, beginning at the water edge nearest the new fort.

By these operations both Forts Wagner and Gregg are completely hemmed in, and cut off from all communication by land with the rebel works and forces on James Island. This is the first attempt at anything like a regular seige thus far in the history of the war in that quarter. Beauregard has constructed more forts on James Island, to harass our operations against Wagner and Sumter, but thus far their fire has not been of much account.

A New Device of the Enemy.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "We publish, without remark, a notice of a proceeding in equity, before the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, in Philadelphia, to test the validity of the Conscription act, by means of an injunction to stay proceedings under it. There is more, however, in this matter than meets the eye. It is instituted by Ingersoll, Wharton and Biddle, a late Democratic member of Congress from that city, and all of them of that class of men who are opposed to the successful prosecution of the war. The forum selected is the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, counting four out of its five Judges from that class, and amongst them the Copperhead candidates for Governor and Judge—Woodward and Lowry—both reckless and disloyal, and utterly regardless of principle and authority whenever they have a point to carry. The other two are little better. The same gentlemen have already disfranchised the soldier by declaring that he cannot vote. The next obvious step is to deny him reinforcements, and therefore it is no doubt that they are now called upon to finish the job by declaring the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional. It is the same game precisely that has been played so unsuccessfully by Seymour in New York; and these men, although candidates for office, retain their seats on the Bench by the desire of the party, with a view to the services which they are expected to render in embarrassing the Government. We give them notice that they will be watched and headed if they attempt to play any such pranks here."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4—The draft is completed in all the Congressional Districts in this city.

The Emergency Ended.

President Lincoln officially announces that the extraordinary emergency, under which he called out one hundred thousand militia in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, to serve for the term of six months, is at an end, and that the order calling out this force is therefore revoked. These men were designed to repel the southern invaders from our own soil, and not being intended to serve in any other field, the term is ended. As the conscription law is now in full operation in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, all the men needed to carry on the war are being obtained by its operation. Doubtless thousands of the three and six months men, on returning to their homes, will either be drafted themselves for three years or will go as substitutes for others. Their present discharge, therefore, will greatly facilitate the operations of the conscription.

THE $300 EXEMPTION CLAUSE.—Provost Marshal General Fry has issued an order containing the following clause. It will be seen that the payment of three hundred dollars releases the person paying it during the period of three years, and places him precisely in the same position as if he had procured a substitute: "The paying of $300 for 'procuration of a substitute,' under the law, throws upon the Government the responsibility, of providing such substitute, and relieves the District therefrom. It is paid for 'procuration of substitute.'

THE DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—It may be of interest to those having relatives or friends buried on the battle fields of Gettysburg, and who wish to obtain the bodies for removal home, to state that an order has been issued by Col. H. Clay Alleman, commanding the post, prohibiting the removal of corpses during the months of August and September. The order says: "The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community, requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will be met with summary and severe punishment.

LONDON TIMES ON THE AMERICAN NEWS.—The *Times'* city article says the American news was received with surprise, disappointment and satisfaction—surprise at the sudden colapse of the Vicksburg defense; disappointment of the removal, owing to Lee's retreat, of all prospect of a termination of the war; and satisfaction, contemplating England's wisdom in not prematurely yielding to the recent pressure for confederate recognition.

NICELY CAUGHT.—A drafted man from the 5th ward, Pittsburg, who put in a plea of alienage to save him from the service, was examined before the Board yesterday, and swore that he was an alien, and had never voted. The list of voters at the last January election was examined, and the name of the alien was found thereon. He was *not* exempted, but ordered to report for duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—President Lincoln has not drawn his salary for the past year from the Treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least twelve hundred dollars, he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain.

A FAITHFUL PRIEST.—One of the Roman Catholic priest of Newark, New Jersey, told his flock some days since that if he should at any time hear of the perpetration, by an Irishman, of any outrage whatever upon any colored citizen, he should immediately seek out and protect in his own house the person so assailed.

☞ In our advertising columns will be found an official notice of certain amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the Legislature. By one of these, soldiers in the actual service of the United States may be allowed to vote. The other proposes certain restrictions upon the mode of Legislation.

Re-nomination of Gov. Curtin.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1863.

The Union State Convention re-nominated Gov. Curtin, on the first ballot.

THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED TROOPS.—The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces West have given a fresh impetus to enlistment among the blacks, and by Autumn it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand negroes will be in arms in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has been decided to raise four colored regiments in the District. The first is complete, and the second rapidly approaching completion.

Death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

This venerable statesman died at his residence in Frankford, Kentucky on Sunday 26th ult., at the advance age of seventy-seven years. There are few men now living who have been so long associated with the politics of our country, and but few whose history is so well known to the people. The subjoined paragraph from a cotemporary gives the dates of some of the most important incidents in his career:

"His disease was old age and general debility; he retained his faculties to the last moment, dying without pain or struggle. Mr. Crittenden's history is too well known to be repeated here in detail. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, was bred to the law, established his business at Frankfort, was elected to the Legislature in 1816, and to the United States Senate in 1817, where he stayed only two years. In 1835 he was again chosen Senator, resigned in 1841, and went into President Harrison's cabined as Attorney Gen.; he was Tylerized in the fall of that year, and at once returned to the Senate for the remainder of Henry Clay's term. In 1848 he resigned and was elected Governor of Kentucky by the old Whig party. President Fillmore made him again Attorney Gen., where he remained until President Pierce came in, when he once more returned to the Senate for the term ending in 1861. His latest political labors were devoted to the attempt to pacify the South by the celebrated compromise which is known by his name."

For the Whig.

ANTESTOWN, July 31.

Mr. Editor: I am, this evening, the recipient of a letter from a soldier friend in Vicksburg, in which I find a copy of a paper titled, "The Daily Citizen;" J. M. Swords proprietor. It is a half sheet, nineteen inches by twelve and three-fourths, printed on the blank side of wall paper, and leaves loose at the Yankees as only a pusillanimous rebel miscreant can.

The following pieces are copied verbatim, from the issue of July 2, 1863:

GOOD NEWS.—In devoting a large portion of our space this morning to Federal intelligence, copied from the Memphis Bulletin of the 25th, it should be remembered that the news, in the original truth, is whitewashed by the Federal Provost Marshal, who desires to hoodwink the poor Northern white slaves. The former editors of the Bulletin being rather pro-southern men, were arrested for speaking the truth when truth was unwelcome to Yankeedom, and placed in the chain-gang working at Washington, where they now are. This paper at present is in duress, and edited by a pink-nosed, slab-sided, toad-eating Yankee, who is a lineal descendant of Judas Iscariot and a brother germain of the greatest Puritical, sycophantic, howling scoundrel unhung—Parson Brownlow.—Yet with such a character, this paper cannot cloak the fact that Gen. Rob't E. Lee has given Hooker, Milroy & Co. one of the best and soundest whippings on record, and that the "Glorious Union" is now exceedingly weak in the knees.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, AGAIN.—Again we have reliable news from the gallant corps of Gen. Lee in Virginia. Elated with success, encouraged by a series of brilliant victories, marching to and crossing the Rappahannock, defeating Hooker's right wing and thence through the Shenandoah valley, driving Milroy from Winchester and capturing 6000 of his men and a large amount of valuable stores of all description, re-entering Maryland, holding Hagerstown, threatening Washington city, and within a few miles of Baltimore—onward and upward their war cry—our brave men under Lee are striking terror to the heart of all Yankeedom. Like the Scottish chieftain's braves, Lee's men are springing up from moor and brake, crag and dell, with flashing steel and sturdy arm, ready to do or die in the great cause of national independence, right and honor. To-day the mongrel administration of Lincoln, like Jophet, are in search of a father—for their old Abe has departed for parts unknown. Terror reigns in their halls.

Lee is to the left of them, the right of them, in front of them, and all around them; and daily do we expect to hear of his being down on them.

Never were the French in Algeria more put out by the mobile raids of Ab Del Kader than are the Federals of Maryland, Washington city, Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the mercureal movements of Lee's cavalry. Like Paddy's flea are they to the Federals—now they have got them and now they haven't. The omnipresence of our troops and their throwing dust in the eyes, or rather on the heels of the panic-stricken Federals in Maryland and Pennsylvania, clearly prove that Lee just now is the right man in the right place.

We lay before our readers in this issue an account of Lee's brilliant and successful onslaught upon the abolition hordes, and show, e'en from their own record, how our gallant boys of the cavalry have flashed their swords to the hilt with their vaunting foes, and how each musket of our infantry has told its fatal leaden tale.

To-day Maryland is ours, to-morrow Pennsylvania will be, and the next day Ohio—now midway, like Mohammed's coffin—will fall.

Success and glory to our arms! God and right are with us.

ON DIT.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo. Johnston to join, he said "No! for fear there will be a row at the table." Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is "first catch the rabbit," &c.

NOTE.—July 4, 1863.—Two days brings about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant "has caught the rabbit;" he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "wall paper." No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricassed kitten—urge southern warriors to such diet no more.—This is the last "wall-paper" edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

Yours, &c.
Corp. D. A. CROWELL.

A Fighting Democrat on the War and the Copperheads.

Gen. John A. Logan, a well known Illinois Democrat, connected with the army of Gen. Grant, is home on a short visit to his friends. In passing through Cario the people gatherd around him, and he made a few impromptu remarks, which we give below. Gen. Logan, it will be remembered was strongly opposed to coercion. After the attack upon Sumter, and when there was a hope that the difficulties might be settled by compromise, he went to Richmond to talk to the leading politicians there on the subject. He was told that if the Administration would give them a sheet of white paper, and allow them to make their own terms, they would not accept the offer short of a dissolution of the Union. Logan then made up his mind that the Union could only be saved by war; he abandoned his anticoercion ideas, came home and girded on the sword. He has since been serving his country in the army. This is the man who speaks as follows:

It makes no difference wether you call me Democrat, Republican, or *Abolitionist* as some *have* of late named me. It does not change my feelings— does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always; and am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until that is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. *Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means and ALL means for putting it to an end. If the people at the north would use the same forces Jeff. Davis and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion, whether he feels inclined or not—this *war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled to take up arms either against us or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, *no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as those who support all such men, and say these things.*

Vallandigham says he has traveled over the *Confederacy*—using the term "Confederacy"—not the phrase so-called Confederacy (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not yet met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter *end. Vallandigham here simply lies.* He tells what is not true, and he knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Stephens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen of persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color.

The *people* who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for; do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds of them never saw the America flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost anything, rather than fight longer as they have been fighting. *It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together.*

Even that cannot prevent the deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for re-admission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are *talking* of it even now.

Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there was never a more truthful sentence than that of Douglas: "Those who are not *with* are *against* us;" and I reiterate it and add that those who are *not* with us *should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethern, fighting with them.*

Let them either aid the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom. Better have a dozen foes on the field than one fighting us behind our back.

You will excuse me, gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profused and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically, because I emphatically feel that which my tougue finds to say.

Anecdotes of Gen. Grant.

We find the following in the Detroit *Free Press*:

A gentleman of this city, who was an early friend of General Grant, furnished the following reminiscences of the brave General who has so inseparably linked his name with the victories of the western armies.

General Grant is of a Methodist family of Ohio, and married the daughter of a Methodist local preacher, and the Granddaughter of the pioneer of Methodism in Western Pennsylvania, of the name of Wrenshall. When, not much over twelve years of age he was a schoolfellow his own natural cousin, whose parents were British subjects of Canada. Young Grant was taught to forgive injuries, as a Divine precept, and to do good and not evil to others, and his father had impressed his mind with love of country and reverence for the name of Washington. The Canadian had been otherwise educated, and belived Washington a rebel. On one occasion a discussion arose between the boys as to love of country and duty to a King, when John said: "U. S., (Grant had been nicknamed U. S.,) *your* Washing was a rebel, and fought against his King."

Grant replied: "JACK, you must stop that or I'll flog you. I can forgive you for abusing me, but if you abuse our Washington I'll off coat and fight, though you are cousin JACK, and mother may lick me for not forgiving." The boys fought. JACK got the worse of it but "U. S." was about being whipped at home for fighting, when his father interposed and saved him, saying, "The boy who will fight for Washington will prove himself a man and a Christian, if God spares him for twenty years.

Some few years ago the boys, now mangrown, met in Canada, and recured to school days, JACK said: "U. S., do you remember the licking you gave me for calling Washington a rebel?"

"Yes, I do, and JACK I'll do it again under like provocation. Washington is my idol, and to me it is more insulting to speak disrespectfully of Washington or my country than to denounce myself. Mother's maxim does very well in private quarrels, but it don't apply where one's country is denounced, or its gods. Washington is first in the American pantheon and I couldn't rest easy if I permitted any abuse of his name."

Such was and is "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY AT VICKSBURG.—A painful discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications. Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that was blown up on the night of the 3d instant. In the course of their operations they have exhumed sixty or eighty dead bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems that while our miners were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowned by the rebel fort, a strong working party of rebels were set to work sinking a counter-mine within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than a hundred men, were in the rebel mine when ours exploded; and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive. Some of the exhumed bodies are terribly lacerated and mangled; while others have not a mark or bruise upon them. Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter not having yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every conceivable position—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instances a body was head downward as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Canada paper, who lately visited Vallandigham at Niagara Falls, says he found him "sitting on a sofa at the side of some half dozen or more southern gentlemen."

☞ Five hundred pounds of Minie balls were the other day, upon information given by a colored man, discovered secreted in a hole in one of the wharves at Boston.

☞ In a town "way down East," there resides a certain M. D., who never had any desire to be disturbed, after he had yielded to the influences of the "drowsy god." One very cold night last winter, he was aroused from his peaceful slumbers by a loud knocking at his door. After some hesitating, he arose, went to the window, and yelled—

"Who's there?"

"Friend," was the answer.

"What do you want?" was the next inquiry.

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then, and be hanged!" was the benevolent reply.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS.
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Unised States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863.

and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Jacob Snyder, druggist, has our thanks for a basket of nice, ripe apples. He keeps them for sale.

FRANKLIN FORGE.—We hear that this property, situated in Woodbery township, in our county, has been purchased by Essington Hammond, Esq., of this place for the sum of $22,000.

LUCKY—Our printer friend Henry Mower, formerly an apprentice on the *Register*, was lucky enough to get a "prize" in the late draft in Philadelphia. He says that any one having $300 to spare may go in his place.

☞ Don't forget the Delegate Elections that take place to-day (Saturday.) Let every Union man turn out, and see that none but Unconditional Union men are elected to represent them in the County Convention to be held on the 11th instant.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Treasury notes—ones altered to tens—were put into circulation in Philadelphia last Friday evening. Persons are apt simply to look at the denominational figures when Treasury notes are offered. A close inspection of the edges of the paper will reveal the green paint.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The August No. of this valuable work has been received, and we must say that it is full of information that is valuable to every farmer. We would like to see every farmer in Blair county subscribe for this work. It is published monthly by Orange Judd, A. M., at $1 per year, in advance. Address Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Died, July the 1st, at the Baptist Church Hospital, Alexandria, Va., JOHN K. M. RANKIN, son of Mary Rankin, of Yellow Springs, Blair co., and member of Co. H, 148th Reg't. P. V. From his youth up, he had been a professor of religion, and died, not only a soldier in the cause of his country, but in that of his Redeemer. In a letter to his sister a short time before his death, he said: "I try to live faithful; I try to live so that if we never meet on earth we may meet in Heaven."

HOLLIDAYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution which has been in successful operation since April, under the supervision of Mr. R. W. Smith has suspended during the month of August. The next session will open on the first of September.

Prof. Smith is a young man of fine literary attainments, and the general satisfaction rendered his patrons during the past session is the best evidence of his being an efficient instructor. We hope to see him well patronized.

See advertisement in to-day's paper.

SNAKE STORY.—There was quite a *surprise*, a fortnight ago, in the family of Mr. A. R. Smith, of Williamsburg. One of the ladies residing in the family, observed that the mantle clock had stopped at an unusual hour. She put her hand into the case to start the pendulum, when she touched something cold and repulsive. Upon examination, she found a snake coiled up in the bottom of the case, apparently very contented with its new dwelling. It was taken out and killed, when it proved to be about two feet in length. As the family are all for the Union, they were pleased to find that it was a common house snake, and not a *copperhead*, had taken up its abode in the house. How his snakeship got into the case is a question that has not been solved.—*Reg.*

Maj. John W. Hicks.

We find the following notice of our friend Maj. Hicks, of Duncansville, in the Phil'a. Press of the 1st inst: Major John W. Hicks, of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded on the morning of the 11th, while in command of his regiment at the time of the first attack on Fort Wagner. He had three hundred and fifty-eight men, and lost two hundred and thirteen men killed, wounded and missing. Three of his officers were killed, and three were wounded and taken prisoners. The Major, with Captain Krew, made his escape by crawling and limping off the field through a perfect storm of shell and canister and musketry. Finally Dr. Craven met him with an ambulance, and took him to Folly Island, from which place he was transferred to one of the hospitals at Beaufort, where Mrs. Gen. Lander and Miss Henry treated the party with the utmost tenderness, for which they express the deepest gratitude. The Major is a stout, hearty young man of 30, full, round face, red beard, and large blue eyes. He was hobbling about on crutches for the first time since he was wounded. He had a word of cheer for all he met, and seemed to be a general favorite.

Maj. Hicks arrived arrived at home, in Duncansville, on Saturday last. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to learn that he is in excellent spirits, and in a fair way of recovering from his wounds.

WHERE THE DRAFTED MEN ARE TO BE SENT.—Drafted men or their substitutes are to be sent to Philadelphia from the following counties:—Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Chester, Deleware, Monroe, Wayne, Susquehanna, Berks, Lancaster, Schuylkill Lebanan, Northampton, Carbon, Pike, Luzerne.

Those from the following counties are to be sent to Carlisle:—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Union Juniata, Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon, Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Dauphin, York, Adams, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, Mifflin, Clinton, Tioga.

Those from the following counties are to be sent to Pittsburg:—Erie, Warren, McKean, Forrest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson, Clearfield, Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Clarion, Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayettt, Allegheny, Butler, Armstrong, Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene.

After a drafted man pays $300 for his exemption the responsibility rests upon the Government for furnishing a substitute, and if a draied man fails to report it does not involve a necessity for his district to furnish another to take his place; but the authorities will arrest him wherever found, as a deserter.

The Assault on Fort Wagner.

This assult led by Maj. Hicks and other brave officers proves to have been one of the most fierce and bloody of the war, and we have to lament the loss of many of our good and true men, several of whom are from our own country. We append the following list of casualities in Co. F, 76th Pa. Vols., Captain Joseph R. Findley commanding, during the battles of July 10th, 11th and 18th, 1863;

July 10th—Private Jacob Irwin wounded in the arm slightly by piece of shell.

July 11th—1st Sergt. A. C. Gwin missing, supposed wounded and taken prisoners. Sergt. T. L. McGlathery and T. W. Morgan, and Corps. Enoch Hickson, Levi Fry, Henry A. Miller, and Cornelius Walker are missing, supposed wounded and prisoners. Corp. Wm. Aikens wounded severely. Privates James M. Ayers, Henry Buel, Joseph T. Brown are missing, supposed wounded and prisoners. John A. Bowles and James Gilland mising, supposed killed. John Conners, John Detwiler, George Empfield, Milton Gray, John M. Knox, J. L. Kinsel, David Kounsman, Samuel Kounsman, George Lafferty, Graham Meadville, John R. Morgan, Findley Stevens and Levi Wierbaugh, missing. Daniel Clark wounded slightly in arm, Edward B. Matthews severely in hip, Wm. H. Wayne slightly in thigh.

July 18th—Private Trevanian Buck, wounded slightly in arm.

Total—32 killed, wounded and missing.

The following commissioned officers of the regiment were killed, wounded or are missing.

Maj. John W. Hicks, wounded severely through both thighs. Capt. David B. Hogeland and 1st Lieut. Martin Stambaugh, of co. B, and Charles Bittinger of co. C, missing and prisoners. Capt. Charles Kean, co. H. wounded in thighs; 1st Lieut. Wm. Miller. Co. H, killed; Capt. John S. Littel, Co. K, wounded slightly; Capt. Henry Bice, Co. E, wounded slightly; 2d Lieut I. H. Eusiger, co. I, wounded slightly; 2d Lieut. Seith Thompson, Co. B. killed by a shell.

☞ Jefferson Davis has appointed the 21st day of August as a day of humiliation and prayer. We do not doubt that by that time he will have additional reason to think this appointment opportune.

IN RICHMOND.—It will be remembered that a few weeks since we mentioned, upon the authority of a member of the regiment, that Col. W. T. Wilson, of the 123d Ohio Vol., and formerly of our town, had been killed during the Winchester fighting of Gen. Milroy's division. It now appears that he was not killed, but was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond as we learn from the letter of a paroled member of the regiment, published in the Wyandotte, Ohio *Pioneer*. The writer of the letter states that he seen the Colonel in the Libby Prison, Richmond. Mr. John C. West of our town, has received a letter from Mrs. Colonel Wilson, confirming the statement. We are glad to hear that the gallant Colonel is still living, and hope that we may not again make such a mistake as to publish living men among the dead.—*Register*.

THE "MONITOR" AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Last Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, upwards of forty members of the company now doing guard duty in this place, started on a "double quick" from their headquarters in the Court House, for the purpose of making a "raid" on the Monitor office. They rushed into the building—crowding it to such an extent that a number were unable to get a foot hold inside the house. The workmen immediately left the office, but before the soldiers could do any damage their officers made their appearance at the scene of action, and succeeded in getting the boys off, after giving three groans for the 'copperheads.' The office was immediately closed. No further disturbance has occurred.—*Amer.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION—UNION VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.

The election in Kentucky passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Bramlette, U.	Wickliffe, D.
Paris	296	21
Maysville	353	3
Lexington	618	107
Georgetown	349	355
Nicholasville	152	2
Cynthiana	135	87
Covington	1385	59

FOR CONGRESS.

	Clay, U.	Buckner, D.
Paris	305	22
Lexington	583	161
Georgetown	305	293
Nicholasville	127	19
	Wadsworth, U.	Brown, D.
Maysville	312	21
	Menzies, D.	Smith, U.
Cynthiana	174	100
Covington	55	1331

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000.

Bankers and Clay are certainly elected in the Ashland district.

LOUISVILLE, August 3—Bramlett's majority over Wickliffe, for Governor, in this city, is 2,380. The neighboring districts, as far as heard from give large Union majorities.

Rioting in Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Aug. 4—The *Journal*, of to-day, has the following: A collision occurred between the copperheads and Unionists in south English, Keokuk county, on Saturday. About fifty shots were fired. A man named Folley, leader of the Copperheads and two others were killed. The Copperheads were driven out of the town.

LATER—The Sheriff reached here to-day from Davenport for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents number fifteen hundred, and are continualy increasing. They claim to be four thousand strong in the county and are all armed and full of fight.

The people of Wasbington are reported to be much alarmed for the safety of their town.

From Richmond.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The Richmond *Whig* has the following:

Montgomery, July 29—The Funeral of the late Wm. L. Yancey took place this afternoon.

The *Whig*, of August 1st says that John B. Floyd is very ill, and not expected to recover.

The Draft in New York.

The New York *Evening Post*, of Thursday, says:

It is now well understood that the government has determined to enforce the draft in this city, and that the completeness of the work will be guaranteed by the presence of a competent military force.

There will be no further temporizing with mobs, but the amount of force to be called into requisition will depend wholly on the exigencies of the case, and incidentally upon certain arrangements now making, which it is unnecessary to discribe.

It is certain however, that the assistance within call will be sufficient; and if the state authorities fail to do their duty in preserving order, while the drawings are going on, (though the Provost Marshal who make the draft will not need protection) then the Federal troops will take the whole responsibility—an event which will not be favorable to the operations of traitorous law breakers.

It has been decided that the drawings in the districts where the rolling offices were burned will under no circumstances be delayed for want of proper building. On the contrary, it is the present intention of the authorities to make the draft on the ruins of the domolished buildings.

☞ The time for the draft in this county has not been made known yet.

MORGAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.—A despatch from Columbus Ohio, 30th ult., says,

"Morgan was incarcerated this afternoon in the Ohio Penitentiary. Himself and men were delivered over to Captain Merion by the military authorities, and immediately put through the same motions as other criminals, having their persons searched, hair and beards shaved closely, bathed and clad in clean suits. Morgan and Cluke submitted very quietly, but some of the young thieves demured bitterly, until told they must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with gold, greenbacks, and Confederate notes. One who had before broken his parole refused to strip, when it was instantly done for him. Cluke begged for his moustache, but it was in vain—it was razored. They will be compelled to submit to prison discipline, be confined apart from the convicts, and guarded day and night by the military. One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speaking was instantly enforced.

"A negro convict did the barbering for the chivalry."

ANOTHER OF MR. A. T. STEWART'S BENEFACTIONS.—Mr. A. T. Stewart has made a denation of $5,000 for the relief of the firemen, police and soldiers who were injured during the late riots, and the families of those who were killed.—*New York Paper.*

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.—Seven hundred and eleven rebel prisoners from Vicksburg, reached St. Louis on Saturday last, nearly all of whom had refused to be paroled, preferring to take the oath of allegiance.

☞ A Valuable but aged dog in San Francisco has been provided with a costly set of false teeth by his doting owners—a fire company.

MARRIED.

In Hollidaysburg, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. WILLIAM DENT to Miss JANE HUNTER, both of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Our Devil says he wishes them a great deal of happiness; although he didn't get any cake.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 28, 1863, in Juniata township, Mr John M Beegle—Aged 58 years 1 month and 4 days.

On Tuesday, July 28, 1863, in East Freedom, Sarah Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine Rough.—Aged 7 years 10 months and 14 days.

At Sterling, Ill., in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Martin, consort of Mr. John Martin, formily of Blair co., Pa.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG,	Aug. 7, 1863.
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,25
Red " "	1,15
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1, 0
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	12
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.

June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

R. W. Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st, and continue Five Months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1863.-1m.

BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Blair county, at their office in Hollidaysburg, up to 12 o'clock M. Monday 11th of August inst, for the building of a bridge, across the Juniata river, on the old site of what is known as the "Bennington Bridge" in Allegheny township in said county. Draft and specification of same may be seen at their office.

GEORGE KOON,
J. M. KINKEAD,
DAN'L SHOCK,
Commissioners.

Attest: Jos. Baldrige, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, July 29, 1862.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on the 10th of July, 1863, a red cow. No marks.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SARAH J. REEM.

Frankstown July 18, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11 te.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6.-3m. is.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1-28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education in DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steambont, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

ONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863:3m.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Plurbems' Materials'

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.

White and Marbled Plug Basins.

White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.

Ship Water Closets, complete.

Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.

Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.

Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.

Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.

Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,* TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,

Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of *COUNTRY PRODUCE*

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.

1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.

JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.

2-7—3-6

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

TO THE SUFFERING.

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Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,

439 Fulton Avenue,

2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

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AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR

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Invalid Pensions;

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They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

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THE EDITOR.

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BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

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The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,

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BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

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JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

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OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

$40 WAGES PAID $100

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Each Machine is warranted for three years.

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June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

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JOHN J. MERRITT,

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Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers.

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This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

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An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

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A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

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A light, cheap and useful article.

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A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

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COAL.

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Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.